

REMARKS

I. Preliminary Remarks

Applicant has carefully considered the detailed Office Action and sets forth detailed responses herein. Also, claims 1 and 2 have been amended to more particularly point out and distinctly claim certain aspects of Applicant's invention. The amendments were made to clarify the movement of the display indicating frame. Reconsideration and allowance of all of the claims in view of the above amendments and the following remarks are respectfully requested.

Applicant notes that the amendments are not intended to change the scope of the claimed invention. Rather such amendments are being made solely in response to the Examiner's rejection under 35 U.S.C. §§ 102, 103 and 112. Accordingly, it is respectfully submitted that such amendments do not raise new issues and should be entered in accordance with 37 C.F.R. 1.116(a) and MPEP 714.12 and 714.13.

II. Rejection Under 35 U.S.C. 112

A. First paragraph:

Claims 5 and 7 were rejected as having the subject matter "a first sub-screen displaying a first area of image data of that page" not clearly supported by the specification. The Examiner points out that figure 3 illustrates a first sub-screen displaying a reduced image of an entire page, not just an area of the page. Applicant respectfully indicates, however, that in displaying an entire page, it necessarily follows that the **first sub-screen also displays various areas of that page**. This is addressed in the specification, for example at p. 16, lines 6-7, which recite "the area displayed in the main screen is displayed by a rectangular view frame 60 **on the sub-screen 51**" (emphasis added). That is, the specification clearly states that **sub-screen 51 displays an**

area of a page within the view frame. Further, as indicated in the specification at p. 16, lines 10-13, the view frame can be dragged within the sub-screen to encompass various areas of the page. **Each of said areas, then, is displayed in the sub-screen.**

Claim 6 was rejected as having the subject matter “displaying the part of said first area of image data displayed in said main screen on said first sub-screen” not clearly supported by the specification. Applicant kindly directs Examiner to p. 6, lines 5-6 of the specification as an example of support for the limitation. These lines of the specification recite “displaying an area displayed in the main screen with a display indicating frame on the first sub-screen.” This almost-identical language is clear support for the claimed limitation.

B. Second paragraph:

Claims 1-4 and 9 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph as being indefinite. Claims 1 and 2 have been amended in accordance with the Examiner’s remarks and to improve their form. The amendments clarify that the display indicating frame is moved under the control of the pointing device and the related notification by the first sub-screen window. Regarding claims 3 and 9, however, the Office Action provided no basis for their rejection. Therefore, it is respectfully submitted that the rejection of Claims 1-2 and 9 under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, should be withdrawn.

Claim 4 was rejected as being unclear with regard to (a) the meaning of “displaying the already displayed area” and that (b) whether the display indicating frame is displayed in the main screen or in the first sub-screen. Support for the claim, as previously indicated, is found in the Specification at p. 6, lines 5-6. Applicant respectfully submits that the claim language clearly sets forth that (a) the “displayed area” is that which is already displayed in the main screen and

the “displaying” refers to the first sub-screen, and (b) the display indicating frame is displayed in the first sub screen.

III. Rejections Under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) and 103(a)

A. Paragraph 9 of Detailed Action

The Office Action rejected claims 1, 4 and 6 under 35 U.S.C. §102(e) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent # 5,945,998 (Eick). Briefly, regarding claims 1, 4 and 6, the Office Action states that *Eick* teaches a window display device having all of the elements of the subject claims, including “movement of a pointing device 103 as notified by the first subscreen window.” Applicant respectfully submits that *Eick* does not teach “movement of a pointing device 103 as notified by the first subscreen window 205(1). *Eick* teaches that pointing device 103 is moved within item 205(1). Further, *Eick* teaches that item 205(1) is a **column** (see *Eick* col. 9 line 47 and col. 8 line 56), and does **not teach** that the column has functionality of a window to generate **notification of movement of a pointing device**. This limitation simply is not disclosed in *Eick*.

The Examiner further states that “[s]ince the indicating frame 504 can not be dragged off the subscreen window 205, it is implicitly included in *Eick* that the **subscreen window 205 ‘causing’ [sic] the indicating frame 504 to be moved** within the first subscreen” (emphasis added). Applicant respectfully submits that there is no such implicit inclusion in *Eick*. In contrast, *Eick* specifically teaches that **movement of indicating frame 504 is caused by** attachment and movement of a **cursor** (col. 9, lines 51-53), **not by column 205**.

B. Paragraph 10 of Detailed Action

The Office Action rejected claims 2, 3, 5, 7 and 9 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable of U.S. Patent #5,930,809 (Middlebrook) in view of U.S. Patent #6,054,990 (Tran). However, Examiner’s statements regarding these claims in Paragraph 10 of the Office Action relate to the *Eick* patent and do not relate to either *Middlebrook* or *Tran*. Applicant, therefore, is responsive to Examiner’s rejections in view of *Eick*.

Briefly, regarding claims 2, 3, 5 and 7, the Office Action states that *Eick* fails to teach that rectangle 205 displays a reduced image of a “page,” however suggests that the rectangle can be used to display pages of spreadsheet or text (*Eick* col. 21, lines 5-44). Applicant respectfully

submits that *Eick* col. 21, lines 5-44 does **not** teach, nor suggest, that rectangle 205 displays pages of a spreadsheet or text. In contrast, *Eick* teaches displaying **representations of spreadsheet lines** in columns 205 (*Eick* col. 21, lines 11-12). *Eick* teaches that these **representations** could be colored to indicate information such as cell type, kind of information contained in the cell, cell dependencies or times that cells were last modified (*Eick* col. 21, lines 12-16). These **representations are not reduced images of spreadsheet pages**. Instead, they **teach away from** reduced images of spreadsheet pages, because reduced images of pages can not contain the colored line representations; rather they contain the actual data.

Regarding claim 9, the Office Action states that it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time the *Eick* invention was made, to implement the indicating frame narrower than the width of the column. Applicant respectfully submits that implementing rectangle 504 **narrower** than the width of column 205 would **not** be an obvious design choice, because rectangle 504 of *Eick* is constrained to be **at least the width** of column 205 (see col. 9, lines 47-51). *Eick* further specifies that rectangle 504 “has a size which is proportional to that of window 505.” Further evidence of the size constraint of rectangle 504 is found in col. 10, lines 16-19, which specify that “code lines may be moved by scrolling **up or down**” and “rectangle 504 may move in column 205 as lines are scrolled” (emphasis added). Therefore, *Eick teaches away from* rectangle 504 being narrower than column 205, because the *Eick* rectangle is free to move only vertically (up and down) within a column, and not horizontally.

B. Paragraph 11 of Detailed Action

The Office Action rejected claims 1-7 and 9 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable of U.S. Patent #5,930,809 (Middlebrook) in view of U.S. Patent #6,054,990 (Tran).

Briefly, regarding claims 1, 4 and 6, the Office Action states that *Middlebrook* teaches a first subscreen enclosing a first subset of image data and a second subscreen enclosing a second subset of image data. The Office Action interprets the second subscreen as a portion of the first subscreen. However, Applicant’s invention specifically teaches **multiple, separate** subscreen windows (see figure 3). *Middlebrook* teaches only **one** subscreen window (map box 34). *Middlebrook* teaches **away from** multiple subscreens by teaching that map box 34 contains a base typographic map 36 of the entire body of text from its beginning word to its last word. (col. 3, lines 21-24). It would be illogical to modify map box 34 to include separate subscreens with

multiple typographic maps. Therefore, *Middlebrook* fails to teach or to suggest the use of multiple subscreens.

The Office Action further states that *Middlebrook* teaches an indicator 48 for indicating an area of image data, the selected area having a boundary Applicant respectfully submits that *Middlebrook* teaches an indicator 48 for selecting a **point** within image data, **not an area**. Further, *Middlebrook* fails to teach or suggest **selection of an area having a boundary**. (See col. 3, lines 58-65.) The Office Action asserts that the image data displayed in main window 32 of *Middlebrook* corresponds to an **invisible frame**. It is respectfully submitted that *Middlebrook* does **not teach or suggest using a frame, visible or otherwise**.

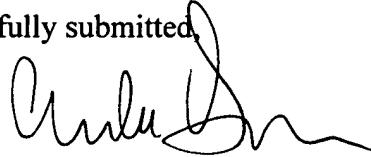
The Office Action further states that it would be obvious to combine *Tran's* teaching of indicating frame 106" to *Middlebrook* indicator 48. Applicant respectfully disagrees, and submits that there is no such motivation to combine *Tran's* indicating frame and *Middlebrook's* indicator. *Middlebrook* is directed to navigating within a document, **not selecting areas** to be enlarged such as by an indicating frame. Therefore, there is no motivation to modify *Middlebrook* to include an indicating frame, even in view of *Tran's* indicating frame. Further, *Middlebrook* specifically discloses an **icon** for providing a visual indication of a selected **point** within image data. There is no motivation or suggestion to select an **area** of image data. Therefore, there is no motivation or suggestion to combine the **area selection indicating frame** of *Tran* with the **point indicator icon** of *Middlebrook*.

IV Conclusion

In view of the foregoing, it is respectfully submitted that the claims in the application patentably distinguish over the cited and applied reference and are in condition for allowance. Reexamination and reconsideration of the application, as amended, are respectfully requested. Allowance of the claims at an early date is courteously solicited.

In view of the above, it is submitted that this application is now in good order for allowance, and such early action is respectfully solicited. Should matters remain which the Examiner believes could be resolved in a telephone interview, the Examiner is requested to telephone the Applicant's undersigned attorney.

Respectfully submitted,



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